

10-2-1963

Kabul Times (October 2, 1963, vol. 2 no. 177)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (October 2, 1963, vol. 2 no. 177)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 449.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/449>

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +24°C.
Minimum +9°C.
Sun sets today at 5:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:59 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Fahir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, No. 177

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1963 (MIZAN 9, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

UK GIVES GUARDED APPROVAL TO GO TO 18-NATION SUMMIT HOME MEETS GROMYKO

LONDON, October 2, (Reuter).—BRITAIN is prepared subject to an important reservation to join in an objective examination of the United States proposal for a mixed-manned nuclear NATO force, it was announced here last night.

The British Government stated that if it was to take part in such discussions it must be on the clear understanding that it does not commit Britain to join in such a force.

The force is to consist of 25 surface vessels armed with a total of 200 polaris nuclear missiles.

A statement from the Prime Minister said that subject to the reservation mentioned the British Government was prepared to join in objective examination of the project 'in all its aspects and possible variations.'

Britain is informing other governments concerned of its attitude.

The British decision to join in the planning talks with the United States, West Germany and other NATO allies was taken after a series of intensive Cabinet discussions.

It followed consultations held in New York last week between Lord Home and Mr. Dean Rusk, the British and United States Foreign Secretaries.

Political sources said Lord Home was a strong advocate of Britain at least participating in the planning talks. But Peter Thornycroft, Britain's Defence Minister and his military Chiefs of staffs were against it.

TEKAR KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR LEADER DIES

KABUL, Oct. 2.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Mr. Humtun Khan, President of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party of Tekar has died. He was in a Pakistani jail and was released recently due to complete deterioration of his health.

Similarly Mr. Khalid Khan a member of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party in Dera-e-Ismail Khan is also seriously ill in jail and in spite of repeated demand of his relatives no medical facilities are being made available to him.

Another report says that Malik Rahat Khan, President of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party in Malakand has been subjected to house surveillance by Pakistan authorities on charges of freedom-seeking activities.

KOSYGIN ATTENDS CHINESE EMBASSY RECEPTION

MOSCOW, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—Mr. Alexei Kosygin, a First Deputy Premier, headed Soviet guests at a Chinese Embassy reception held here yesterday to mark the 14th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

Other Soviet Leaders included another Presidium member and several ministers.

His Majesty Back In Kabul

KABUL, Oct. 2.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King returned to the Royal Palace at five yesterday afternoon from a brief private visit to the north.

PRINCE AHMAD SHAH RECEIVES GOVT. OFFICIALS

KABUL, Oct. 2.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the regent received the following during the past four days:

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister; Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Afghanistan's Ambassador in Karachi; Lieutenant General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Pramach, the Governor of Mazar and Lieutenant General Abdul Razak, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Air Force.

Tarzi Arrives In Prague To Assume New Post

PRAGUE, Oct. 2.—Mr. Ghulam Yahya Tarzi, His Majesty's Ambassador in Czechoslovakia arrived in Prague last Sunday and was met at the airport by a representative of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry and Afghan Embassy officials.

McNamara Leaves Back For Washington

SAIGON, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—President Kennedy's special fact-finding mission, led by Defence Secretary Mr. Robert McNamara, left Saigon last night for Washington after a week's survey of the situation in South Vietnam.

Mr. McNamara in a brief statement to reporters gave no hint of the mission's conclusions, saying only it had been 'a most useful week'.

Their report, it is believed, will cover not only the purely military aspects of the South Vietnam situation, but also political, economic and other factors.

Another Co-Operative Launched In Shiberghan

Shiberghan, Oct. 2.—A new livestock co-operative with an initial capital of three million Afghanis was established in Shiberghan on Monday.

A meeting held on this occasion at the municipal farm was attended by departmental heads of the Province and a large number of cattle raisers.

In a brief statement, Mr. Delawar, the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Province touched upon the significance of karakul production and the important role which such a co-operative plays in development of cattle raising and strengthening the financial status of livestock breeders.

He also referred to the development projects undertaken by the government for promoting the living standard of the people.

Livestock co-operatives are launched on voluntary basis.

Humayun Kabir Arrives In Bamiyan

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Professor Dr. Humayun Kabir, the Indian Minister of Education, now on an official visit to Afghanistan, left Kabul for Bamiyan in northern Afghanistan to visit the historic relics there. The minister was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

A later report said on his arrival in Bamiyan the Indian guest was received by the Provincial Revenue Commissioner and educational authorities and students.

EAST-WEST SUPPORT OF WORLDWIDE SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM IAEA ENDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

VIENNA, Oct. 2, (AP).—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Tuesday concluded its seventh general conference on a note of unprecedented East-West support for a world wide safeguards system.

The agreement, authorizing the Agency to control operations of nuclear reactors in countries receiving IAEA technical assistance to prevent its diversion for secret nuclear armament, is expected to become effective early next year.

An overwhelming majority of 57 of IAEA's 87 member countries including the Eastern bloc voted

in favour of the accord, asked the policy-making Board of Governors to work out technical details of the inspection plan until February, 1964.

The accord was the result of efforts by leading Western and Eastern powers to come to terms in an atmosphere of co-operation reflecting the lessening of political tensions in the wake of the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Under the new scheme, IAEA's current inspections of small reactors producing less than 100 thermal megawatts for research and training in developing countries

will be expanded to large power stations capable of yielding substantial quantities of plutonium, a by-product of the power process used to make nuclear bombs.

Among the developing countries, India Japan and Pakistan are currently building such power plants with the help of the United States, Britain and Canada.

"The most significant result of this conference and the biggest success this Agency has ever scored is that the Soviets have for the first time voted for the principle of inspection," a Senior U.S. official said.

Chinese National Day Celebrated



A reception was held last night at the Chinese Embassy to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

The function was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister; Mr. Ali Mo-

hammad, the Minister of Court; Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and heads and members of the diplomatic corps. Here Mrs. Hoa Ting wife of the Chinese Ambassador Greets H.R.H. Shah Wali Khan.

BEN BELLA ANNOUNCES NATIONALISATION OF ALL FRENCH FARMLAND

ALGIERS, October 2, (AP).—PRESIDENT Ahmed Ben Bella announced Tuesday night the seizure of all farmland in French hands in what observers interpreted to be an effort to rally peasant masses around him. He made the announcement in an emotional speech before about 100,000 Algerians massed to show support for the government in its struggle against Berber dissension in Kabylie mountains.

"Starting now, there will not be a single acre in the hands of French settlers," President Ben Bella said to the roar of the crowd.

At the same time, he vowed that blood will not flow in the crisis and pleaded with his opponents to stop their struggle.

Thousands massed in the giant Forum Square which served as the rallying point for all recent political demonstrations.

BAGHLAN, Oct. 2.—Coal production at Karkar mines has increased by over 6,000 tons during the first six months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period last year. Total coal production so far this year has been estimated at 31,000 tons.

KABUL TIMES

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BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
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Address:
Joy Street,
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone:
21494 (Ext. 63)
22261 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Af. 200
Half Yearly ... Af. 100
Quarterly ... Af. 60
FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 12
Half Yearly ... \$ 6
Quarterly ... \$ 3
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 2, 1963

Livestock Co-operatives

The fact that until now several livestock co-operatives have been established in northern parts of the country is encouraging and we hope that these new institutions would primarily benefit the producers. This will in turn increase the production incentive.

It should be recalled that last winter a large meeting of the representatives of livestock owners was held in Kabul in which the livestock owners were asked to organize their own co-operatives on voluntary basis. A manual of operation for the co-operatives was also suggested to them.

The co-operatives launched thus far have been mainly by karakul producers. The price of this main Afghan export item was boosted up last March as the result of a monetary reform launched in the country. One of the main problems in connexion with Afghan export items such as karakul pelts, carpets or skin has been that the "middle-man," operating between the producer and merchant absorbs most of the money which should go to the producers. Experience has shown that small producers specially suffer as a result of the middle-man operation.

If their affairs are conducted with efficiency and honesty, the co-operatives will surely cut short the hand of the middle-man. Producers, whether small or big, will be able to deal directly with the merchants and exporting firms and in addition to the money obtained as a result of the currency reform they will also earn a major part of the money thus far taken by the middle-man.

What we hope is that the plan should expand and handled with greatest attention and honesty. There should be an agency to serve as a watch-dog to check against all kinds of abuses. And if so it will surely serve as a great factor in expanding our export trade and economy.

THE WORLD IN 20 YEARS

A DWELLING WORTHY OF MAN

By: Prof. Rudolf Hillebrecht
Architect

Towns are among the oldest creations of people; their history counts millennia. Compared to such a long development a period of twenty years seems to be too short to expect decisive, fundamental changes in town building. Even the material with which town-builders deal lends itself to alteration with exceptional difficulty. Buildings made of stone, steel and concrete have a moment of resistance to rapid and radical change as high as the cost of town-building reconstruction. Nevertheless, I think that the outlook of our cities will change substantially in the next twenty years.

Town building has always been a reflection of the social order. Social development is the main factor determining the principle of town building. It appears to me that social development has its own laws, similar to those characteristic of the development of scientific and technical ideas. In either case, at a definite stage of development, structural changes assume similar forms even when various social systems are concerned.

Everywhere industrialization with its rationalization, mechanization and automation leads to the growth of productivity with decreasing manpower in agriculture as well as in industry and domestic crafts. Conversely, even more manpower is required for work connected with all kinds of services to satisfy social requirements.

This has its consequences for town building, expressed in the need for more space in town centres for people engaged in various services. It is the town centre that is a typical place of concentration of trade and transport enterprises, cultural establishments, hotels, restaurants and offices. This concentration creates the danger of crowded building in the centre of the town and the resulting increase in traffic jams, and also of the destruction of this belt.

PLANS FOR SPACE COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE NEAR COMPLETION

With less than a week to go to the opening of the world Conference on space communications convened by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 68 ITU Member countries have now announced that they will participate. This is a sizeable increase over the 43 which had announced participation by 9 August (Press Release ITU/40), and further announcements of attendance are expected by the time the Conference opens for five weeks in Geneva's "Batiment Electoral" on Monday, October 7. In addition, there will be representatives and observers from several important scientific organizations interested in space communications.

The main object of the Conference will be the allocation of radio frequency bands for space communications. Proposals for consideration by the Conference and background information material have been received from the fourteen countries so far including the USA and the USSR. These proposals involve revision of the Radio Regulations, the basic ITU document governing international radio operations which was last revised by the ITU's Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva, 1959, in particular of the Table of Frequency Allocations which forms Article 5 of the Regulations. Con-

servations and historical monuments.

Together with structural changes in the economy, the growth of the urban population is influenced by changes in the social structure.

The percentage of the working population is constantly decreasing.

Whereas as recently as thirty years ago 60 per cent of the urban population were engaged in some kind of work, twenty years from now this figure will drop to 40 per cent. In other words, whereas formerly there were 500,000 residents in a town with 300,000 working places, in twenty years there will be 750,000 residents for the same number of working places, or 50 per cent more. The further development of the above-mentioned economic and social processes will lead to a still greater population concentration in towns. The task of town planning is to regulate this development, subordinate it to the demand for the creation of an environment worthy of the man of the future.

For this, the architect should plan not the narrowly limited territory of the town itself but the entire extensive urban zone which must be approximately ten times greater than our town of today. Inside the urban zone, around the "heart of the town" (the old town), there will be broad green belts with meadows and woods where town residents will spend their leisure.

The city blocks to be pulled down are mainly those built in the 19th-20th centuries, which no longer meet modern cultural, social, hygienic technical and transport standards. On this territory, all of which lies in the centre, modern large buildings belonging to the service sector (offices, shops, theatres and cinema houses) should be built in a ring about the old town. Tall buildings will not be out of place in and also of the destruction of this belt.

This ring of the economic sector should be adjoined by modern housing states, so as to enable as many people as possible to travel the shortest distance to their working places in the service sector. The distances will be so short that people will prefer to walk to work, and this route will be very pleasant, for it will pass amidst greenery.

Industrial enterprises will be built mostly as complexes of flat-roofed, sprawling structures. They will be erected in the places of the urban zone which have favourable transportation facilities (waterways, railroads, motor roads).

High-speed railways will become the chief means of conveyance. As regards cars, they will be used not so much for travel to work, as for leisure, out-of-town trips and holiday travels.

Residential neighbourhoods in other towns will have a diversity of forms and will not look as monotonous as today. The physical and psychic forms of man's life vary widely; they depend, besides the size of the family, on individual tastes, which will be taken into consideration owing to the abundance of types of home arrangement. It should be remembered that in the course of a man's life his mode of life also changes, and that the requirements of the young family with or without children, the "middle" family with growing children, and finally, the "old" family whose children have already acquired their own families, differ very widely.

All this calls for a variety of forms: small, medium and large flats, detached houses with or without garden, flats in two, three, storey houses and tall buildings. This rich choice will make possible town building in which imagination and life's requirements will find application. This, I hope, will in twenty years create better and more attractive dwellings than those we live in today.

THE LANGUAGE

PRESS

AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies published in the capital yesterday carried leading articles and editorials on the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Islah's editorial in this connexion said, October 1st, 1949, marks a day of great significance for the Chinese people. It was on this day that a new page was turned in the political and social life of the people of China.

Fourteen years pass since that day, and although it is only a short period of time, yet, great social and industrial revolutions have taken place in that vast Asian country.

The editorial then pointed out, that China has two important sources of power at its disposal which have been instrumental in the great advances made in that country. These are the enormous manpower and the rich natural resources.

The people of China, said the editorial, are hard working and intelligent; accepting a simple way of life, they are exerting themselves for their country's progress and prosperity.

Before the establishment of the new regime, the Chinese people used to live in ignorance and poverty. Surface communications were full of defect and agriculture was in a primitive state. Great damage was being inflicted by flooding rivers. But a series of five year plans were launched which have resulted in improving the country's agricultural and industrial affairs.

In 1950, continued the editorial, the total national revenues in the People's Republic of China amounted to just over 6,000 million yens. In 1952 however, this figure was raised to nearly 18,000 million yens. Similar rate of growth is noticeable in all spheres of life in the People's Republic of China.

After referring to the long standing friendly relations between Afghanistan and China, which it said was an outstanding example of peaceful co-existence between countries with different economic and political systems, the paper expressed the hope for greater moral and material advancement of China.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghafouri in which the importance of close contact between high government authorities and rank and file officials was emphasized. Lack of such a contact leads to a state of affairs in which smaller officials feel neglected on the one hand and the road to promotion will be blocked to hard working and intelligent persons on the other.

Such contacts will make it possible for the government to convey its real point of view to the rank and file and as such misunderstanding and delay in work will be avoided, said the article.

Another article by Mr. Mohammad Azim Rifki dealt with methods of fighting illiteracy. In his opinion in addition to the literacy courses that are being launched by the Ministry of Education, the Rural Development Department, the Women's Society and the local administrators in various parts of the country

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 82 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
KABUL-HERAT

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50

ARRIVALS:
HERAT-KABUL

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

KABUL-KARACHI
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 14-35

KABUL-BEIRUT
Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES

TEHRAN-KABUL

Dep. 5 a.m. Arr. 12-00 noon

KABUL-TEHRAN

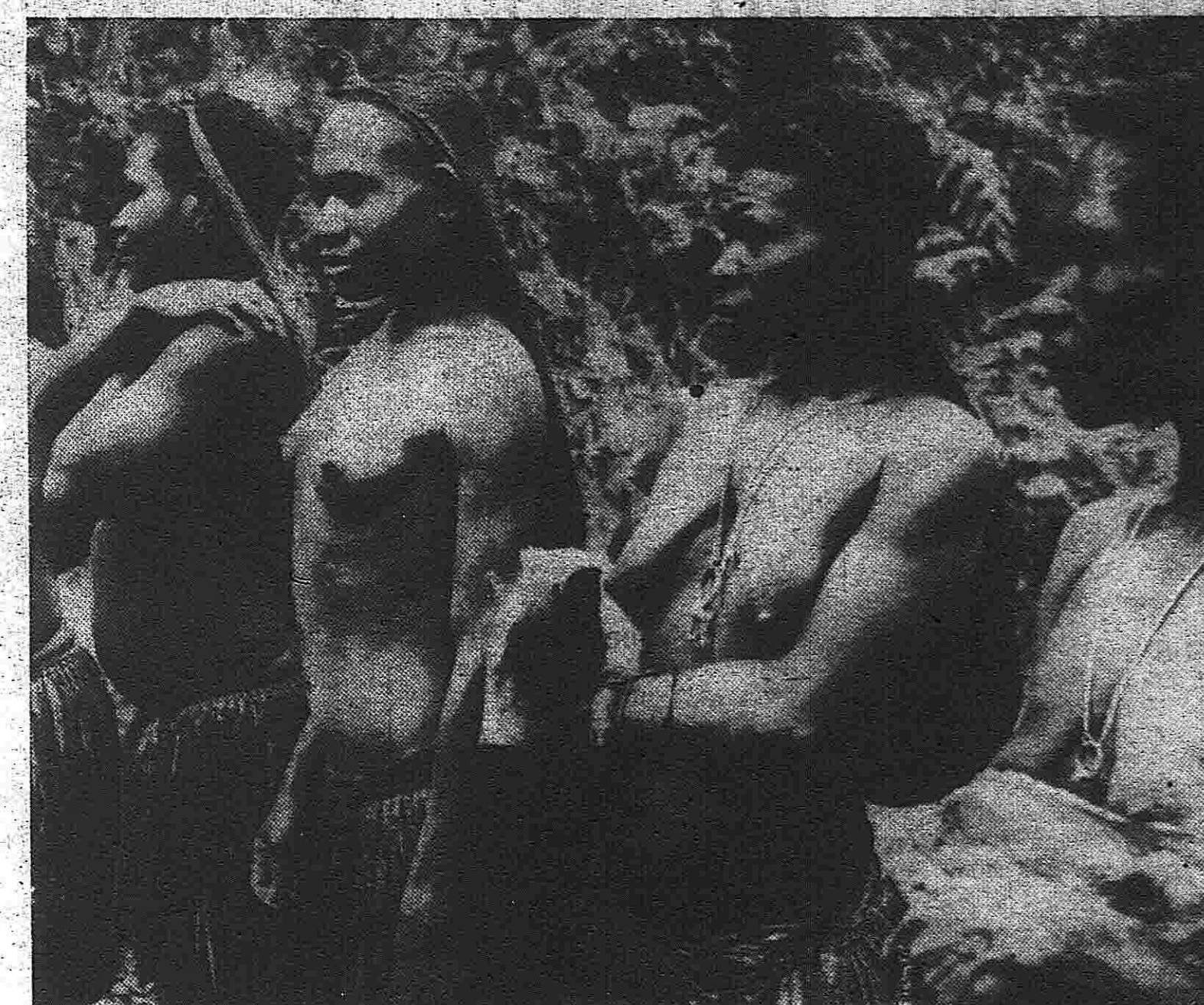
Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15

Important
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20007-21123
Traffic 20150-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Jahid Phone No. 20354
Mahmood Phone No. 21438
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Kabul Phone No. 20563
Ansari Phone No. 20520



WORK ON KURU—"THE LAUGHING DEATH" FOR FORE PEOPLE

Australia is co-ordinating and guiding an international research programme into a disease which is afflicting a tribe of 35,000 people in the eastern highland region of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

This disease is Kuru, known in some sections of the lay press as the "laughing death", and its unique occurrence among a very restricted tribal group known as the Fore people has aroused the intense interest of scientists from different countries. Kuru has also posed a humanitarian challenge to the modern world.

Details were given by Dr. F.D. Schofield, Assistant Director of Medical Research, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, before a plenary session at the recently concluded Western Pacific Regional Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Regional Committee met in Port Moresby, Papua, for its 14th annual session, from 5 to 10 September 1963.

Kuru is a word used by the Fore people to describe shivering and trembling associated with fever or cold which are manifestations of this disease. The disease is usually fatal within a year from its onset and is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system. It is confined to the Fore cultural and linguistic group and to their immediate tribal neighbours with whom they intermarry. Among children, boys and girls are equally affected, but adult patients are predominantly women and only rarely adult men. Dr. Schofield said that "nobody has developed the disease who did not have at least one Fore parent" and that "susceptibility appears to follow a strict Mendelian genetic pattern".

Kuru came to the attention of Australian medical workers in 1956 when Dr. Vincent Zigas, a medical officer of the Territory's Department Public Health, first described it and recognized it as unique to the Fore people. He was later joined by Dr. Carleton Gajdusek of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, U.S.A. A technical paper of Kuru which was read by Dr. Carleton Gajdusek before the Royal Society



The child in this photograph is condemned; he has lost the use of his limbs and can no longer eat. Kuru prevents him swallowing.

of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in London was also presented at the WHO Regional Committee Meeting.

In his paper which he presented to the WHO Regional Committee, Dr. Schofield stated that Kuru has probably been with the Fore people for not more than 100 years.

"The disease is spreading in area and increasing in incidence, its primary focus is known and only the Fore people are affected. This is not the picture of a purely genetic disease", he added.

Fifty percent of all deaths in Fore region known as the Okapa sub-district of the eastern highlands in the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea has been attributed to Kuru. Dr. Schofield said that in the area of highest incidence there are 250 adult men to every 100 women. "Wives are scarce and personal tragedies frequent. For instance one leading man of the S. Fore has had 4 wives who died of Kuru and his 5th wife has now developed the disease. We do not know the cause of kuru but the people are certain it is due to the

malignant sorcery of men in other village, Dr. Schofield said. He added that before government control about 10 years ago, "these so-called sorcerers were often murdered in a brutal fashion".

Dr. Schofield stated that "no form of treatment has been found which effects any improvement once the diagnosis is established by objective neurological signs".

"Clinically, the disease is a distinct entity showing progressive motor inco-ordination and involuntary movements of cerebellar type which lead to inability to walk, aphonia, dysphagia and death by terminal bronchopneumonia", Dr. Schofield added.

Kuru patients in the later stages are unable to walk even with support and they cannot even sit up. Dr. Schofield disclosed that scientists, anthropologists and neurologists and other research workers from the United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia are doing intensive research work on Kuru under the co-ordinating guidance of Sir MacFarlane Burnet, Chairman of the P.N.G. Medical Research Advisory Committee. Laboratory work on this disease is being carried out in these countries and in Europe.

A religious mission assisted by the Department of Public Health has established a home for children whose mothers have died from this disease. The Government has established medical and welfare services and also registers all persons leaving the Fore area to ensure adequate surveillance of the tribe, and to check spread of the disease into other parts of the Territory.

"The scientific and humanitarian challenge of Kuru is being faced by the Australian Administration and by scientists all over the world as well as by the Fore people themselves. No solution is in sight and a sustained, expensive effort will probably be needed for many years more. There is no doubt that this effort will be forthcoming, because of the international nature of medical research", Dr. Schofield concluded—(W.H.O.)

The Secret Of
The Sun

From Der Tagesspiegel

The sun is a star like many others we see now in the clear autumn evening sky. It is the centre of our solar system to be sure, around which the earth and other planets orbit; and of all the millions of other stars the sun is the only one close enough to the earth to permit more exact studies of its surface with very accurate observation instruments. By studying the sun, astrophysicists test the methods developed for the research of far remote stars, indeed, and for many problems the sun is the only star that provides the necessary opportunities of correlating facts and experience with theory.

In a major lecture Kiel Professor A. Unsöld discussed the physics of the solar atmosphere at a conference in Hamburg. Giving comprehensive observation material, he gave an instructive review of the build-up of the solar atmosphere, and of the physical events that go on at the sun's surface.

In a relatively small field in the centre of the sun's sphere a proton reaction goes on, where hydrogen is amalgamated to form helium, at a temperature of about 15 million degrees centigrade. Without this energy, which is radiated by the sun not only in the form of visible light, no living being could exist on this earth. This light, however, does not come down to the earth from the inner parts of the sun but from a layer of the sun several hundred kilometres thick, called the photosphere.

Turbulence Phenomena

As the only star close to us the sun gives us the possibility of directly observing these temperature occurrences and mechanisms. Science compares the radiation in the middle of the sun disc with that at the fringe. From measurements of the wave lengths it knows that in the photosphere the mean temperature from inside from 7,000 degrees drops to about 4,000 degrees at the outside. An exact analysis of the solar spectrum, and of the observation contained in the absorption lines, permits a fine distinction of the layers, supplies data on currents, turbulence phenomena, on pressure conditions, magnetic fields, and other physical properties. Finally, there, too, conclusions can be drawn as to the chemical composition of the photosphere, which is not greatly different from the composition of other stars.

TERESHKOVA IN
HAVANA

HAVANA, Oct. 2. (Tass).—World's first space woman Valentina Tereshkova arrived here yesterday.

She was met at the airport by President Osvaldo Dorticos of the Republic of Cuba, the First Secretary of the National Leadership of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba Fidel Castro, members of the Government and numerous representatives of the Cuban public.

Britain Calls For Re-Organization Of Monetary System

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, (AP).—Britain called Tuesday for full-speed planning of international measures to strengthen and re-organize the world's payments system, with the goal of reaching "definite practical decisions" a year from now.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald Maudling, addressed an urgent appeal to the Governors of the International Monetary Fund, with a membership of about 100 nations, at their annual meeting with the World Bank's Governors.

Mr. Maudling gave full support to the American proposal for studies of measures to increase international liquidity—the world's resources of gold, currencies and credit available to governments for the settlement of international accounts.

The Briton spoke shortly after Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon reported "encouraging" signs that the U.S. is expanding its exports and halting the recent rise in its payments deficit. But Mr. Dillon warned that, as the U.S. accounts come into balance, its gains will cause the deterioration of the reserves of its trading partners.

Press Review

(Contd. from page 2)

should be made responsible to conduct personally such courses and encourage the people to learn how to read and write.

The article further suggests that a set vocabulary of simple and frequently used words should be agreed upon and then using this vocabulary small publications and pamphlets carrying the day's news and interesting information about the outside world should be printed for circulation among the people attending literacy courses. This would encourage them to learn faster. If they cannot make use of what they learn in these courses the

CHILDREN'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED TOMORROW

Elaborate Programme Arranged

KABUL, October, 2.—

CHILDREN'S Day will be celebrated in Kabul and other provinces, tomorrow.

In Kabul, the day will be observed according to a programme prepared by the Kindergarten Association at Ghazi Stadium.

Tomorrow is not a public holiday as erroneously marked in the calendar. Offices and schools will be open throughout the country.

The ceremonies will take place in the afternoon.

Tomorrow's programme is as follows:

Oct. 2nd—2-30 p.m.—National Dance by children, Afghan and foreign.

2-45 Different dances by children from the Women's Welfare Society Kindergarten.

3-00 Czechoslovak national dance with three other dances by Czech children.

3-12 Indian children programme which includes dances and songs.

3-24 Children's programme prepared by the Rural Development Department demonstrating harvesting and singing.

3-40 American children's programme, dances with music.

3-52 Kindergarten Association children's programme demonstrating cattle with a shepherd.

4-07 West German children's programme showing gymnastic performances.

4-19 Japanese dance and music.

4-31 "Unity of races" programme by children from the Institute for the destitute.

4-46 Turkish children's programme consisting of Turkish and Afghan national dances.

4-58 Soviet children's programme including two songs, one dance and gymnastic performances.

5-10 Girl and boy scouts programme, showing vocational performances.

5-25 Awarding of prizes.

desire to continue learning will soon die in them and the campaign against illiteracy will suffer defeat, said the article.

Stop Criticizing My Government

Ayub's Appeal To Press

KARACHI, Oct. 2, (Reuters).—

President Ayub Khan yesterday appealed to the press and people of Pakistan to stop criticising his government at every turn.

"Mutual suspicion, recriminations and hostility" in Pakistan were an even greater threat to its survival and safety than a hostile and well armed India, he said in a broadcast.

To stop this drift at a "grave" time when Pakistan is facing a threat from India, and internal problems of development and unification, he warned he would force the press to give the public news "in its proper perspective."

Press restrictions which had created a lot of fuss might be amended but their intent would be preserved to protect the people from the disruptive, distorted and divisive printed word, the President said.

He criticised the British, U.S. and Soviet arming of India for what he termed war with China that was out of the question.

India would sooner or later come to terms with China but to justify her huge defence expenditure would launch a war of conquest against the smaller nations, he said "and we head the list."

Yesterday was the first time Ayub Khan had stated so clearly in public that political and press opposition to his 14 month old constitutional government was strong and damaging.

President Ayub said he appealed to those in opposition to realise the gravity of Pakistan's domestic and external position and to strengthen the Government's hand rather than weaken it.

Several U.K. Soldiers Killed On Sarwak Border, Says Antara

JAKARTA, Oct. 2, (Reuters).—The Indonesian News Agency Antara said yesterday that "several" British soldiers were killed in a recent clash with Borneo rebel guerillas on the Sarawak border.

The Agency, quoting its correspondent in east Borneo, said "the outnumbered North Borneo fighters retreated without suffering losses" after a half-hour battle.

Antara also said yesterday that 37 Indonesian citizens, four of them of Chinese descent, were recently released after two weeks detention.

They were arrested "without reason" in the border village of Djagoi Babang, the agency said. After their release some of them complained that British troops had beaten them during their confinement.

In a report from Macassar, South Celebes, Antara said motor boats flying the Malaysian flag had been sighted recently in Indonesian waters.

One boat had been sunk by gunfire from land near Telitoli in the Central Celebes, two of the crew killed and the others taken prisoners.

Nasser Supports Mediterranean Nuclear Free Zone

CAIRO, Oct. 2, (AP).—President Nasser Tuesday supported a nuclear free zone in the Mediterranean, wished the Cuban revolution success, said Arabs ultimately will obtain "justice" in Palestine and denied any Nazi scientists are working on U.A.R. rockets.

He did this at a two hour press conference.

It was President Nasser's first press conference in seven years. To one question, "why are Nazi scientists employed in perfecting U.A.R. rockets?" President Nasser replied: "are all Germans Nazis? Are those working in the West and elsewhere Nazis? I have seen our scientists here and they are real scientists."

They are not fanatics and they do not fulfill the picture of a Nazi on that basis you cannot say we employ Nazis."

Asked "why he continually threatens to throw Israel in the sea?" President Nasser replied that Israel had usurped Palestine and rejected one million Arab refugees.

"How can you expect us to accept a fait accompli?" he said. "would Americans accept if foreigners took California?"

"This problem will never be solved unless there is justice," he said, adding that he had faith Palestinians would be restored to their land.

"How this will take place we still do not know," he said.

Speaking of the proposed nuclear free zone in the Mediterranean, President Nasser said, "this proposal is in tune with what we believe."

On Cuba, President Nasser said, "we support the Cuban entity and world peace...we wish the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people all success for development and social progress."

U.K. Announces Readiness To Join Examination Of Mixed Nuclear NATO Plan

UNITED NATIONS, October, 2, (AP).—

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Lord Home gave guarded approval Tuesday to a Soviet proposal for an 18-nation summit meeting on disarmament. He declared that such a meeting needed clear directives to be of value.

Lord Home delivered a major policy speech to the U.N. General Assembly in advance of a meeting he is expected to have with President Kennedy in Washington. U.S. sources said he plans to go to Washington on Friday and see the President before he returns to London.

Monday night Lord Home, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were guests at a private dinner given by Secretary-General U Thant.

It was reliably reported that Thant raised the question of an east-west non-aggression pact. The Soviet Union has been calling for such a pact, but has not brought it up in the big three talks here thus far.

Informants said the question was dealt with only briefly, and that in general Mr. Gromyko did not shed any further light on basic Soviet positions.

The Berlin issue was touched upon in connection with the non-aggression matter, but only briefly, the informants added.

Lord Home put special emphasis

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH**, starring: Nadsa Tiller, Tony Britton, William Bendix and Natasha Parry.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **FIFTEEN YEARS SAILOR** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **TELL-TALE HEART.**

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **NILI ANKHEIN**, starring: Shakti-la, Ajeet and Johnny Walker.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Tenders Wanted

The Italaf Trade Agency in Kabul has agreed to provide twenty pieces of metal cupboards with four drawers, five typewriters and two accounting machines for the Aliabad Public Health Institute under a separate agreement containing ten clauses.

Individuals and trade agencies capable of procuring the items on a lower price basis may contact the administrative section of the Health Institute in Aliabad until October 9th for more details.

FOR SALE

For the coming winter; a very rare occasion:

2 pair of SKIS (75 and 78 inches).

5 pair of ice SKATES (3 fixable with belts to any shoe).

All in good condition, please phone 22689.

Tizi Ouzou In Hands Of Ben Bella As Opposition Remains In Mountains

TIZI OUZOU, Algeria, October, 2, (Reuters).—

THIS capital of the "resistance" Kabylie mountain region was yesterday firmly in the hands of troops loyal to President Ben Bella's Government.

A provisional commander of the seventh region (Kabyle), Captain Abderrazak, told Reuter here yesterday: "We are completely faithful to the government. The entire seventh military region follows the government's orders."

Captain Abderrazak was speaking to troops to join him in "the decisive combat against the dictatorial regime." His appeal urged the soldiers "let us close our ranks, against which the Ben Bellas and Bom Madians (Minister of Defence) and other creators of the fascist regime will annihilate themselves."

Asked what percentage of troops had gone over to the "rebels," Captain Abderrazak said: "You cannot speak of percentage. It is only a handful of men."

He said they were expecting at any moment the arrival of the new commander of the region, major Sayd Abie, appointed by M. Ben Bella yesterday.

Asked whether there had been any troops clashes in the Kabylie region, the Captain said, there has not been a single clash.

Tizi Ouzou was calm yesterday. At the entrance of the town a score of seventh region soldiers checked documents of people entering the town.

In the town of Michelet in the Kabylie region yesterday, Colonel Elhadj called on regional

troops to join him in "the decisive combat against the dictatorial regime."

Together we will put an end to the police regime in order to set up democracy by giving back the right to speak to all revolutionary militants."

Algiers Radio announced that the President was to address a rally from the government palace later yesterday.

In another move against his opponents M. Ben Bella last night nationalised two hotels in Algiers and the olive oil refinery owned by a Kabylie industrialist M. Tamzali.

M. Tamzali bought most of the olives grown in the Kabylie for his refinery and therefore represented a strong economic influence there.

sis in his speech on the need for a halt in the spread of nuclear weapons to nations not having them now. Presumably this would be taken up at any top disarmament talks.

Lord Home also discussed a wide range of disarmament proposals with Mr. Gromyko Tuesday but there was no give on either side.

This was reported by British sources Tuesday night following a two-hour luncheon meeting between Home and Gromyko, the latest of a series of probes to see what further cold war agreement might be possible to follow up the limited nuclear test ban treaty.

Mr. Rusk sees Gromyko Wednesday, and the following day all three plan to meet again.